

C'

Park West Two Cliff Mine Road Pittsburgh, PA 15275 412-788-1080

C-34-9-5-126

September 10, 1985

**MUS Project No. 5761.05** 

Mr. Roy Schrock U. S. Environmental Protection Agency 841 Chestnut Street Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107

Subject: Transmittal of AEPCO's Response to Technical Review Comments on the Sand, Gravel and Stone Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report

Dear Mr. Schrock:

Enclosed please find one (1) copy of AEPCO's response to the technical review comments submitted, regarding the (draft) Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) Report. This attachment summarizes NUS, EPA Region III, Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, U. S. Army Corp of Engineers', meeting of May 8, 1985, and meeting of May 10, 1985 comments.

Thank you for your quick response and cooperation during the preparation of the RI/FS report. Both AEPCO and I look forward to working with you during the Phase II RI/FS and if you have any questions or comments regarding this information, please feel free to contact me.

Very truly yours,

Robert E. Stecik, Jr. Project Manager

RES/pal

Enclosure

cc: Abe Ferdas, EPA - Region III Lisa Moodson, EPA - Headquarters William Kaschak, EPA - Headquarters John Renehan, NUS Paul Goldstein, NUS

bcc: D. R. Brenneman D. Senovich 0013 Approved:

David E. Macotyre
David E. MacIntyre

Region III
Manager of Projects

#### RESPONSE TO MUS'S CONNENTS ON RI/FS REPORT(S)

RI/FS FOR THE SAND, GRAVEL, AND STONE SITE ELKTON, CECIL COUNTY, MARYLAND

COMMENT

AUTOSPANIAN SANDEN SA

1. Section 4.1.2: Details about geologic drilling are not related to the surface soil....

2. p. 4-34 through 4-36; All three cross-sections need to be redrawn.

3. Water balance?

4. Other comments in the text.

DEAN NEPTUNE'S CONNENTS ON DRAFT RI/FS REPORT

 Better then most subcontract efforts but still needs attention in a number of areas. Comments in the text.

DON R. SRENNEMAN'S COMMENTS ON RI/FS REPORT

Discussion following remedial alternative categorization will have to be revised.

 Also, for alternatives where excavation is discussed, the typical problem appears: how do we know really how much material to remove and what is our rationale. This could be viewed by EPA as a major weakness.

3. Also, if applicable, discharge of contaminated waters to a POTM must be evaluated.

4. Other comments in the text.

RESPONSE

See new Section 4.1.2.

See new figures 4-2-9 to 4-2-11 on pages 4-36 through 4-38.

See Table 4-4-9 on p. 4-77.

Corrected where necessary.

Noted and corrected where appropriate.

See p. 9-2 and 9-3; and p. 10-1 through 10-4.

See p. 10-37 through 10-44; and figure 8-1-1 on p. 8-20. Appropriate ranges of excavation costs have been incorporated into the cost estimates to cover the uncertainties reparding quantities of drums, wastes, and contamination to be excavated and disposed.

See Section 9.1.10 on p. 9-31 through 9-34.

Addressed where necessary.

#### RESPONSE TO COMMENTS ON RI/FS REPORT(S) RECEIVED IN PROJECT MEETINGS

RI/FS FOR THE SAMD, GRAVEL, AND STONE SITE ELKTON, CECIL COUNTY, MARYLAND

### COMMENT

MAY 10, 1985 (Meeting among EPA, MD DHMH, MUE, and AEPCO)

- 1. A map showing contaminated areas, drums, etc.
- WS-06 in the western excavated area is not a background station.
- 3. Lebel and shade Pands PO1, PO2, and PO3 on Figures 4-3-2, 4-3-3, 4-3-4, and 4-3-5.
- 4. Head conclusions and summery for each section.
- 5. Justify Phase II RI/FS program.
- Verify contents of Table 4-4-1 Summery of Residential Wells: Springs should not have dimensions.

MAY 8, 1985 (Meeting between MUS and AEPCO)

- Include finding of existence of metallic objects southwest of Pond PO2.
- 2. Mention that the western excavated area is contaminated and requires investigation in Phase II RI/FS.
- Verify whether the wetlands on site are truely wetlands or men-made wetlands. If they are men-made wetlands, use appropriate name(s) instead of the word "wetland,"
- Consider periodic system repairs required for each remedial alternative. For present worth enalysis, assume that the periodic system repair cost will occur every 5 years at a rate of 5% of the associated capital cost.

# AESPONSE

See Figure 3-4-1 Location of Wastes and Figure 8-1-1 Contaminated Areas.

Corrected. See Section 3.4, persgraph (3).

Corrected as requested.

Corrected as requested.

See Section 3.4 peragraph (3); p. 4-78 "Interaction between Shallow, Deep, and Bedrock Aquiferan; Section 4.1,4 "Summary of Soit Contamination Problems"; and p. 4-94.

Verified and corrected as requested.

See Section 3.4 Paragraph (4) on p. 3-13 and Figure 3-4-1 on p. 3-14.

See Section 3.4 Paragraph (3) on p. 3-13 and Section 4.1.3 on p. 4-9.

See Section 5.5.

See the cost tables throughout Section 10.

### RESPONSE TO EPA'S COMMENTS ON RI/FS REPORT(S)

RI/FS FOR THE SAND, GRAVEL, AND STONE SITE ELKTON, CECIL COUNTY, MARYLAND

# CONNENT

### EPA REGION 111'S COMMENTS ON SECTION 8.0

- The use of EP Toxicity Procedure to "assist in the identification of positive readings" is questioned. This procedure was not designed or proposed to be used in any assessment of risk or hazard and has questionable vatidity in this regard.
- p. 8-5: Total extraction procedures would be more appropriate than the EP toxicity procedure for metal determinations in ornite weste samples.
- p. 8-5 (Second paragraph): Citing concentrations of antals that are significantly above normal, typical background levels would have been useful.
- p. 8-5 (Last peragraph): Stated that cyanide levels were "considered to be low." Lower than what? (L050, L0Lo, TDLo, MCL, 1.0E-6 cancer risk?)
- p. 8-11: Tentatively identified ABSN extractable compounds (TICs) should have been defined (why are those compounds placed in this category?)
- p. ä-14: TIC compounds detected were excluded from the list of contaminents found. Several of these compounds are toxic and some are carcinogens.
- p. 8:15 (Second peragraph): Chemicals with low Kow values are considered to be relatively hydrophilic, not relatively hydrophobic.
- 9. p. 8-31: Carcinogenicity terms were not defined (animal definite, animal positive, etc.)
- p. 8-33: RMCL and PPCL combined tisting is confusing. The use of the term PPCL with a footnote expaining its overall meaning would have been sufficient.
- p. 8-44 (Third paragraph): The statement "chloroform is a positive mutagen in humans, rats, hamaters, mammals, and bacteris via inhalation" has at least four obvious errors.
- 12. p. 8-50: The ADI for lead of 0.31 mg/kg would have been appropriate in this section.
- p. 8-53, 8-54: Details of biots sampling were not presented and information provided was very sketchy.

## RESPONSE

True. But no response was made because of lack of better alternative procedures.

Debatable. No response.

No response.

Cyanide was not often present nor widely distributed at the site. Therefor, it was not selected as a "contaminant of concern."

The presence of TICs cannot be validated, No response.

(As above)

Corrected.

Agreed. This was done for convenience only.

Agreed. Sut no response, because mentioning these facts would not change the conclusions in this section.

Yes, they have been defined in various tables in this section.

These terms have been footnoted in the relevant tables.

Corrected.

Corrected

No response, because of lack of chemical data on biota.

65001.0

### RESPONSE TO NO DIMHI'S COMMENTS ON RI/FE REPORT(S)

RI/FS FOR THE SAND, GRAVEL, AND STONE SITE ELKTON, CECIL COUNTY, MARYLAND

ORIGINAL (Rec)

MUITMA

HO DANN'S COMMENTS ON AL REPORT(S)

 Site security and site closure costs have not been incorporated into any of the alternatives. Cost for disposal of the contaminated soil removed, when constructing the interceptor tranches has not been developed....

COMMENT

 On page 9-14 and other areas, it was stated that none of the residential wells have experienced any contamination, when in fact, one of the residential wells showed a trace level of one constituent at a level less than 10 ppb....

3. If the Phase II study confirms initial information that the intermediate equifer and bedrock under the site are contaminated, then remedial measures proposed to mitigate problems in the shallow aquifer in Phase I may not sufficiently address the problem.

The treatment alternative does not take into consideration hauling the westewater off site for treatment to a TSD facility or upgrading a municipally owned westewater treatment plant to handle this westewater.

NO DIMM'S COMMENTS ON SECTION 8.0 OF RI REPORT(S)

1. Table 8-2-1 (p. 8-28): 1,1,1-trichloroethene should read: 1,1,1-trichloroethane

2. Table 8-3-1A (p. 8-30): CAS # for 1,1,1-trichloroethane should read: 71-55-6

3. Table 8-3-2 (p. 8-33): Incorrect RMCL listed for chlorobenzene, should read: NR. Incorrect National Drinking Water Standards listed for 1,1,1-trichlorosthene, should read: NR. Di-n-Butylphthalate, should read: NR.

p. 8-36, 1st peragraph Line 7:
 "detected benzene...", should read "detected
methyl chloroform..."

RESPONSE

Corrected and reflected in all cost tables in Section 10.

See revised discussions on page 9-14; and Tables 4-5-7 through 4-5-9 in Section 4.

Additional remedial measure(s) will be identified and assessed during Phase II, if deemed necessary.

See Section 9.1.10 - Offsite Treatment

Will be corrected in the final report.

Will be corrected in the final report,

Will verify and, if necessary, make corrections in the final report.

Will be corrected in the final report.

10317

## RESPONSE TO ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS! COMMENTS ON RIJES REPORTERS

RI/FS FOR THE SAND, GRAVEL, AND STONE SITE ELKTON, CECIL COUNTY, MARYLAND

COMMENT	RESPONSE
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS COMMENTS ON RI REPORT	202222244444444444444444444444444444444
<ol> <li>There are three names which seem to be used interchangeably · Naryland Sand and Gravelstone Co., Maryland Sand, Gravel, and Stone Co., and Sand, Gravel, and Stone Co.</li> </ol>	No response
2. Host of the maps are quite blurry and hard to read.	Corrected
<ol> <li>This RI report lists only date from this project. Date from earlier studies were not included as is often done in RI reports at other sites. Data from earlier studies would be helpful in analyzing the site.</li> </ol>	Previous data are rather scattered; their sources are very difficult to track and cannot be effectively validated.
4. Ponds 01 and 02 and the weste close by appear to have the highest levels of organic contemination by far (samples MS-12, SED-21, and SED-04). The concentrations are very high, but the values can- not be used with much confidence when so much of the analysis data has been rejected	No response
5. The waste samples were analyzed for the 8 RCRA metals by EP Toxicity Test. The other samples were analyzed for 10 of the priority pollutant metals. Probably should have analyzed for the 13 priority pollutant metals.	These metals were preselected during the RAMP. An attempt will be made to cover all important metals in the proposed Phase 11 R1/FS.
<ul> <li>p. 4-41: First sentence mentions three bedrock boreholes. However, only one is mentioned any- where else.</li> </ul>	There was more than one bedrock bore- hole. However, only one was installed. It became a bedrock monitoring well.
7. p. 4-71: "None of these stations detected VOC species"	See Section 4.
<ol> <li>p. 5-5, 5-7: The location of 'sample SW-30 is not marked on Figure 5-1-4. The location of SW-36 on Figure 5-1-4 is marked on the wrong side of Old Elk Neck Road.</li> </ol>	Corrected
9. p. 5-8: (Next to last peragraph) Fond 03, not 01, was monitored by Stations SH-05, -06, and -07.	Corrected
10. p. 8-14, 8-15: Using TCLo, TDSO, TDLo, etc. can be somewhat confusing. TDLo, LDLo, etc. values could be due to a lab animal that has a great deal of biological veriability compared to the average, TDSO, LDSO, etc. values should be much more reproducible.	No response